

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER

OFFICE NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Twenty-five Cents. Paid Cash, or by Post Office Order, or
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The City of New Orleans Paid Another One Dollar
and Five Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance
for the serial orders.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal
allowance made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice will be taken of anonymous communications,
and if it is desired that they be acknowledged, it is necessary
to sign them, and affix to them the address—especially for
wholesaling, but as a guarantee for its good faith. We
recommend the use of the above address.

To Advertisers.

On the 14th instant, in the preparation of "The
Business Telegraph," considerable time is given to advertisements
as we regard them, and we are anxious to have them
well printed and attractive; so, if possible, to secure
them an insertion in all of our editions.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1864.

THE STATE ELECTION — REPORTED MAJORITY.

The following are the returns received of
the State election:—

UNION.	DEMOCRATIC.
Allegheny..... 6,669 Adms.	4,600
600 Armstrong..... 231	
700 Bedford..... 1,000	
1,000 Beaver..... 5,600	
1,100 Butler..... 2,200	
1,100 Cambria..... 1,100	
1,000 Centre..... 850 Carbon..... 650	
1,000 Clinton..... 1,000 Crawford..... 1,000	
1,000 Greene..... 1,000 Indiana..... 1,000	
1,000 Jefferson..... 1,000	
1,000 Lawrence..... 1,000	
1,000 Mercer..... 1,000	
1,000 Monongahela..... 1,000	
1,000 Montour..... 1,000	
1,000 Northampton..... 1,000	
1,000 Pennsylvania..... 1,000	
1,000 Philadelphia..... 1,000	
1,000 Venango..... 1,000	
1,000 Washington..... 1,000	
Total..... 43,250 York..... 2,800	
Total..... 43,432 Total..... 41,342	

Union majority, 2,397.

This majority will probably be further increased by later reports to nearly 5,000. The soldiers' vote will give a majority of over 17,000 to the above, which will make Pennsylvania's full majority for the Union about 22,000.

OUR ELECTIONS ABROAD.

The voice of the people of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, while it causes every loyal heart to beat faster, carries terror and despair to all traitors, North and South. "As the October, or the November election," has long been a recognized political aphorism and the result of Tuesday last had rendered the re-election of President LINCOLN a certainty. It has declared in unmistakable tones the determination of the nation to prosecute the war to the end of an enduring peace, and to furnish the Government with money and men, until no armed foe remains on American soil.

While the election causes Union men joy, and traitors sorrow, it is of equal importance to examine what will be its effect abroad.

First. It proves to all foreign Powers that the American people are determined to restore the Union by whatever force is necessary for the purpose.

It says to England and France, that for four years more all offers of foreign mediation will be rejected, and all threats of foreign interference denied.

It proclaims to every nation "that Southern recognition is war," and warus to beware. It speaks to France of Mexico; it shows her in the triumph of the principles of the Baltimore platform—one of which principle was the reassertion of the "MONROE doctrine"—what she may expect from the United States when they have settled their domestic dissensions.

Secondly. It proves that the present Administration possesses the confidence of the people, and that they oppose its acts. It declares that the policy of Government which now exists will continue until 1869. That the plan of increasing our navy will go on, and that on each succeeding month the quiet waters of one of our northern rivers will baptize the prow of a new iron-clad monster, destined to carry terror to England's wooden walls.

Four years since the idea of a vessel invulnerable to cannon-shot was ridiculed, and now such actually exist. Before four years more have elapsed it is not possible, yes, probable, that our monitors will be so improved as to be able to cross the sea, and, in time of peace, salute the flag of Britain on British soil—in time of war, salute her forts with shot and shell.

And thirdly. It proves that the absolute submission of the South is the one condition of peace, and consequently it is useless to expect that the United States will assume the Confederate debt. A futile attempt to overthrow a Government is rebellion; if successful, it is revolution. The debts by revolutionists stand a chance of payment; the debts contracted by rebels are never liquidated. The voice of the October election will convince us that the rebellion will fail; therefore Confederate bonds will become worthless, and we rest on beatenity in prophesying that the news of the recent Union victory at home will cause the decline of Confederate bonds several per cent. And when in November England receives the announcement of the execution of President LINCOLN, the fall of rebel securities will be greater than that which will follow the fall of Richmond.

PROTECTION FOR THE POOR.

No question is more urgent and pressing, and at the same time none more difficult of treatment, than the relief of the poor. Prompted alike by principle and feeling, we have done much to supply their immediate wants, forgetting that an enlightened charity would lead us rather to prevent than to succor their necessities. If the old proverb had been remembered, that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure," it would have been to the advantage of all concerned. In this single city every generation is taxed some millions of dollars to support the Almshouse alone.

The winter now approaching, like its predecessor, will require, to keep the starving and freezing from death, as much as would be sufficient to provide for the moral and mental training of every child in the city. Not only are uncounted thousands of dollars devoted to benevolent purposes, but in their distribution is always engaged an army of men and women, whose intelligence, energy, and self-denial are to be taken into account when we would reckon the cost of the poor. It would be impossible to speak too highly of these movements, which are, indeed, the

highest triumphs of our civilization; but it may well be doubted if there is not here a great waste—if the sacrifices of means and time made by these benevolent people do not fail to produce as much fruit as they should, and still worse, if they are not attended with a good deal of evil.

It must be borne in mind that this charity is unavoidable to a great extent indiscriminate. Misery pleads with too great eloquence to admit of any question as to whether it is not deserved. It is as much to gratify ourselves as anything else, that we instinctively help the suffering—just as a gentleman invariably breaks all his good resolutions, and weakly gives up his seat in public conveyances to some virago in petticoat who demands it as a right. The result, therefore, is, that we pay a premium to indecence, improvidence, and crime. The sturdy beggar who has been fed and clothed, when he needed such aid, at the expense of others, spends his summer in idleness and dissipation, with the well-grounded assurance that cold weather will start into activity a host of mistaken friends to feed and warm him. Another saying is, "once on the parish, always on the parish," and the experience of every one acquainted with our public charities will confirm its truth. Thus not only are the really worthy frequently deprived of full assistance, and needless outlay incurred, but the character of many depraved still more than it is.

A high ethical authority says that "prudence is akin to virtue," but modern benevolence throws its influence entirely against that useful trait. Parasites are not of enough value to repay us for cultivating them as we do. As we cannot treat them as the bees serve drones, and cannot let them perish outright, common sense suggests that we should get rid of them by putting an end to the causes which produce them, if we can do so without inhumanity. Now this is feasible, and would surely be far the best for them, as well as for us. The sources of pauperism are chiefly ignorance and crime. Let the schools which are furnished for all be used by all, by the enactment and enforcement of laws requiring the attendance of all children for some years.

The plan works well in Prussia, and is no new experiment. Then, if one-tenth of the money sunk in that insatiable maelstrom across the Schuylkill were appropriated to teaching some useful trade to every child that had no certain prospect after leaving school, there would be no man here unable to keep themselves. As, again, the complaint is found justly made that no employment can be found, it is important that arrangements should be made similar to those, for instance, in the penitentiaries or some of the asylums, where the inmates are supplied with work.

It should be an invariable rule that no man, woman, or child able to labor in any way, should get bread save by earning it. Every political economist lays it down as an axiom that "labor is the source of wealth;" and yet thousands of able-bodied paupers are encouraged and abetted in laziness by thoughtless kindness. Of course, compulsory toll, under the direction of the State or of any society, as here suggested, would be distasteful, and open to the objection that it took away the responsibility and independence of the individual; but this could be further improved by adding the means of removing those who wish to go to the health of the Children's Asylum at the Almshouse during the past four years. In their report they state that they have long since been unable to accommodate all the inmates of the apartments in the present Almshouse building, now used for the Children's Asylum, will ever render them suitable for the purpose for which they are now used. And the health of the children can only be improved by the removal of all the sick and infirm. Acting under this conviction, the Board herefore applied to Councils for authority to construct such a building.

Majority states that the principal mortality in the Children's Asylum is due to the presence of foundlings; and these foundlings are not admitted to its wards until the 10th of August, 1861; hence the ratio of deaths in 1860 to 1861 is about a degree from that exhibited in the following years.

The following table demonstrates the relative population and mortality for the four years immediately preceding June 1, 1861.

Population. Mortality. Deaths.

1860—1861 1862 1863 1864

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1862—1863 1864

1863—1864

1864—1865

The whole number of foundlings admitted into the Children's Asylum up to June 1, 1861, was 154, of whom 122 died, or nearly 82 per cent.; and the proximity of the Asylum to the Medical and Surgical Wards of the Almshouse, the effluvia from which cannot with all possible care be wholly removed, necessarily affects the health of the children.

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